

## James Guest Berryhill

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Department of the University in 1877. He began practice of the law at Columbus Junction, but in 1891 removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he practiced until 1899 when he returned to Louisa County and located at the county seat, Wapello. There he joined with H. W. Baker in a partnership which was discontinued when Mr. Baker was elected county auditor, after which Mr. Springer continued alone in practice, remaining actively so engaged to near his death. He served as mayor of Wapello and was for many years a member of the school board, and president of it much of the time. In 1907 the Thirty-second General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission "to examine, revise and codify the laws relating to the public schools," known as the Educational Commission, and Governor Cummins appointed him a member of it. Later he was also a member of the "Better Iowa Schools" committee. In 1918 he was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1920, and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies. In the Thirty-eighth he was chairman of the State University Committee, and was second on the Schools and Textbooks Committee, and in the Thirty-ninth was chairman of the Schools and Textbooks Committee. In these several positions he did outstanding work for education in Iowa. He was author of *History of Louisa County, Iowa*, in two volumes, published by S. J. Clarke Company, Chicago, 1912. He was dean of the lawyers of the Louisa county bar, and was honored for his ability and for his careful observance of the ethics of the profession. His death marked the passing of the last of the immediate family of Francis Springer who was not only for years a judge of the District Court, but was president of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, the convention that made our present state constitution.

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JAMES GUEST BERRYHILL was born in Iowa City, Iowa, November 5, 1852, and died in Berkeley, California, December 18, 1936. The body was cremated and the ashes scattered over the hills of Berkeley. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Berryhill. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Iowa City. He was graduated in liberal arts from the State University of Iowa in 1873, and from the Law Department of the University in 1876. In 1877 he began the practice of law in Des Moines and shortly afterward formed a partnership with George F. Henry as Berryhill & Henry, which soon acquired a good practice. Mr. Berryhill also reached out into other activities—banking, real estate, farming, and other financial enterprises. He was an ardent Republican and aided in party activities. In 1885 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1887, and served in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second general assemblies. In both assemblies he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, an unusual distinction for one so young, and without former legislative experience. He is credited with having done good work in both sessions in helping to direct legislation in managing the state's financial affairs. In the Twenty-second assembly he was a leader in securing the adoption of

laws regulating railways. In 1896 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Seventh District but lost to the then congressman, J. A. T. Hull. In 1905 he visited Galveston, Texas, to secure information regarding the commission form of municipal government in operation there. Returning home his report induced a large number of public citizens of Des Moines to join in an effort to secure from the Thirty-first General Assembly in 1906 legislation so that the larger cities of the state could adopt that form of government. The measure Mr. Berryhill and the committee presented failed in that assembly, but with some modifications it was adopted by the next assembly, meeting in 1907. With slight changes it still prevails in Des Moines. It came to be called the "Des Moines plan," and was adopted by many other cities both in Iowa and adjacent states. In 1914 Mr. Berryhill removed to Berkeley, California.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS BARR was born in Newark, Ohio, March 16, 1865, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, January 27, 1937. Burial was at Greene, Iowa. His parents were James William and Bettie Ann (Bader) Barr. He gained his elementary education in Indiana rural schools. After studying in normal schools in Ohio and Indiana he taught rural schools in Indiana from 1883 to 1887, was principal of schools at Eaton, Indiana, 1887-89, and at Milroy, Indiana, 1889 to 1891; was superintendent of schools at Greene, Iowa, 1891-96, and at Parkersburg, 1896-1900. He was a student in Summer School of Chicago University in 1896, and of Harvard in 1903. He came as a teacher in Drake University Academy in 1900 and from that time until his retirement in 1936 devoted the strength of his fine personality to that institution. He became dean of its College of Education in 1913, retaining that position until 1936. Drake University gave him the degree of Ph. B. in 1903, and of A. M. in 1907. He was secretary of the State Teachers Association from 1902 to 1905. He was president of the Western Association of College Teachers of Education in 1915. During the World War he assisted in directing education at Camp Dodge. He was the author of *Drill Lists in Arithmetic*, 1894; *Outline of Physics*, 1904; and *Manual for Teachers in the Use and Value of Visual Aids in Teaching*.

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KEITH VAWTER was born in Indianola, Iowa, April 23, 1872, and died in Marion, Iowa, February 5, 1937. His parents were John Beverly Vawter and Flora Keith Vawter. He was a student in Drake University in 1895. From 1896 to 1899 he was associated with the firm of Vawter & Son, booksellers in Des Moines. He established the Standard Lecture Bureau in Des Moines in 1899, and in 1902 became connected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau in Chicago. In 1903 he organized the Redpath Chautauquas, and in 1904 he organized a Chautauqua Circuit and operated it. In 1913 he aided in forming the Redpath-Vawter System of Chautauquas, and the Redpath Chautauquas of New York and New England. For a few years he lived in Chicago, but when his

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